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Urban District Council of Warsop

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Medical Officer of Health
For the year 1951

E. H. GORDON
M.D., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

INCLUDING THE

Report of the Sanitary Inspector

M. WOMBELL, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

W. H. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Mansfield
1952

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WARSOP

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1951.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the report for the year 1951.

Dr. B. N. Eedy, my predecessor resigned his appointment on 3rd December, 1951, and entered general practice. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health (Dr. N. Wilson) assumed the duties of the office until the end of the year.

Mr. M. Wombell assumed the office of Sanitary Inspector in your district on 1st November, 1951, on the resignation of Mr. W. G. Davies, who took up an appointment with Newtown Urban District Council.

There has been a slight and almost insignificant decrease in the total population and in the total number of births. Although the number of deaths has exceeded those in the year 1950 by eleven it shows a continuation of a very gradual increase in the figures over the past two years. However, these figures are so small that no conclusion can be drawn from them.

Birth Rate.

The reduction in the birth rate is not significant but it is gratifying to see the great reduction by half in the number of still births, two compared with five last year, giving a still birth rate of 10.31 per 1,000 total births compared with a rate of 24.39 in 1950. It should be noted too that the still birth rate per 1,000 of the population (0.18) is half the rate for England and Wales (0.36).

Deaths.

The largest single cause of death is cancer. There were 20 deaths during the year attributed to cancer and this number is greater by 6 than that in 1950. Here again there has been an upward trend over the past three years but the actual numbers are too small for definite deductions to be made. Such a trend is to be expected; it is occurring throughout the country as a whole and is related to, and an accompaniant of, an ageing population. The different types of conditions which come under the heading of cancer do not show any particular selection which could be classed as peculiar to this district.

Infant Mortality Rate.

The Infant Mortality Rate over the past nine years has shown very considerable fluctuation and has not shown the steady decline of the rates of the country as a whole. However, for this year the figure is little higher (30.93) than the national rate (29 for England and Wales).

The Birth Rate and Death Rate are both a little greater than the general rate for the country.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths during 1951.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

There were no cases of Puerperal Pyrexia in the area during the year.

Infectious Diseases.

There were 87 cases of measles notified during the year compared with 88 cases in 1950. It will be seen that measles heads the list of notifiable diseases by a long way as notifications of scarlet fever numbered 17. It will be seen from the table setting out the occurrence of notifiable diseases by age groups that almost 50% of the cases of measles and scarlet fever occurred in the 5 to 10 year old age group. This fact would indicate that the infection was picked up at school. It happens too often that children arrive at school only to be sent home again because they are not well and it therefore behoves parents of school children to keep a sickly child at home.

Of the 17 cases of scarlet fever six were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The present day policy in the treatment of scarlet fever is that cases of this disease should be treated at home where possible. The exceptions are overcrowding in the home ; the presence of complications, the presence of very young children in the home who cannot be segregated from the patient ; or where the parents are unable to give the care and attention necessary for a rapid and complete recovery.

It is pleasing to report that there was not one case of diphtheria in your area during the year. This is undoubtedly the result of the campaign against diphtheria, a campaign which must be continued vigorously. Such a record must not be allowed to give rise to a state of complacency. The only sure way of defeating this disease is by maintaining as near as possible a 100% state of immunisation amongst pre-school and school children. Regular sessions for the immunisation of all children against diphtheria are held in the welfare and school clinics in your district. A proportion of children are immunised by the general practitioner in the area.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There is little change compared with last year in the statistics relating to the disease. The main factor impeding progress in the eradication of the disease is the lack of adequate housing accommodation. The sympathetic attitude of the Housing Committee and the Council in the priority given to families smitten with this disease is gratifying to those engaged in the treatment of tuberculous persons.

The report of the survey carried out in Warsop in the early part of the year is encouraging but in reading this report it has to be remembered that only a little more than 10% of the total population of the district were included in the survey.

The miners from Welbeck Colliery and Warsop Main Colliery did not respond well as only 20% from the former attended and 11% from the latter. This may be accounted for partly by the distances involved, but generally speaking the unit does not get a good response from miners.

One case of active pulmonary tuberculosis (one female) was discovered representing an incidence of 0.07%. The usual incidence in a survey of this type is 0.1% to 0.2% so that, in this instance, the incidence was low.

Insert "Mass Miniature Radiography " before the word "survey" in the first line of the 4th paragraph on Page 3.

Five cases of observation pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered (one male and four females). These are definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis which, at the time of examination, it was not possible to say whether they were active or not, but require further investigation to decide this point. The incidence was 0.35%, which is on the low side, the usual incidence being about 0.6%.

All these cases of tuberculosis were referred to a chest clinic for investigation, treatment and observation.

One case of inactive pulmonary tuberculosis was discovered and needed no further action. In addition the following were detected : pulmonary fibrosis (2), pleural thickening (1), chronic bronchitis (1), essential hypertension (1), mitral regurgitation (1).

Welfare Amenities—Cod Liver Oil and Orange Juice.

It is regrettable that despite the endeavours of the staff of the health department the mothers in this area fail to avail themselves of these invaluable adjuncts to the health and welfare of their infants and young children. It is not encouraging that the uptake of cod liver oil and orange juice as a percentage of the potential uptake in the area is one of the lowest in the county.

These essential articles of young children's diet are available at the child welfare centres in the district.

I should like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their whole hearted support. The Sanitary Inspector and colleagues in other departments have given their unstinted co-operation. I wish to mention the good work done by the Health Visitors in your district and in the clinics and I wish to expressly thank the clerk of the department, Miss Clark for her invaluable assistance in the compilation of the report.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

E. H. GORDON,

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of the Warsop Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

In conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health I have the honour to present my first annual report.

The period under review has been one without any untoward incident in public health matters and with steady progress in the sphere of environmental hygiene. The increasing awareness of those engaged in the manufacture and preparation of food for cleanliness, is reflected in the results of samples taken and the report generally.

During the winter months the collection and disposal of house refuse again presented difficulties as suitable labour was not available to replace those workmen who were off ill.

The sale of wastepaper salvage produced some gratifying results and made a valuable contribution to the General Rate Fund of your Council. A net profit of £1,471 was made on salvage sales. The success of this scheme was due to the willing co-operation shown by householders and shopkeepers.

Although the housing situation is still an urgent problem a total of 68 new properties were built during the year, compared with 42 during the previous year and it is confidently expected that a proportionate increase will be maintained during 1952. All houses built in the post-war period are of a traditional type and have without doubt raised the general standard of housing in the district, but the housing shortage has made it impracticable to deal with those houses which are not of requisite standard and incapable of repair at reasonable expense.

In conclusion I wish to record my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their active interest and support at all times and to Dr. Eedy, the late Medical Officer of Health and all other officials of the Council for their help and co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

M. WOMBELL,

Sanitary Inspector.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN :
Councillor J. GREENHALGH.

Councillor MRS. CRAPPER	Councillor L. JONES
,, F. DENNETT	,, R. JACKSON
,, A. DESFORGES	,, J. H. RILEY

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health :

B. N. EEDY, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (to 3.12.51).

Standing Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

NORMAN WILSON, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London).

Sanitary Inspector :

W. G. DAVIES, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., M.R.I.P.H.H. (to 30.9.51).
M. WOMBELL, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (from 1.11.51).

Clerk :

MISS B. CLARK.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

	1951	1950
Area (in acres)	7,174	7,174
Population (estimated mid-year).... . .	10,910	11,020
Number of inhabited houses	2,866	2,798
Rateable Value (31st March)	£47,994	£47,026
Gross Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£183	£179

VITAL STATISTICS.

	1951			1950		
	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
Live Births—						
Total	194	104	90	200	108	92
Legitimate	189	102	87	194	106	88
Illegitimate	5	2	3	6	2	4
Still Births	2	1	1	5	3	2
Deaths	111	61	50	100	65	35

Birth Rate (per thousand of population)		
a. Legitimate	17.49	17.78
b. Illegitimate	.46	.55
Still-births rate (per 1,000 total births)	10.31	24.39
Death-rate (per thousand population)	12.81	10.99

Deaths of Infants under 1 year :—

	1951		1950	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total	3	3	5	2
Legitimate	3	2	5	2
Illegitimate	—	1	—	—

Deaths of Infants under 1 year :—

	1951	1950
(a) Under 4 weeks :—		
Prematurity	—	1
Cerebral damage	1	—
Atelectosis	1	—
(b) Over 4 weeks :—		
Prematurity	—	1
Accidental suffocation	—	1
Spina Bifida....	—	1
Lateral sinus thrombosis	—	1
Congenital cardiac defects	—	1
Hydrocephalus	—	1
Broncho Pneumonia	3	—
Meningitis	1	—

	1951	1950
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	30.93	35.00
Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Births	26.45	36.08
Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births	5.29	0.00

	Number of Deaths 1951	1950
Chief Causes of Death :—		
Heart disease	18	17
Other vascular disease	18	14
Cancer	20	14
Bronchitis	9	14
Pneumonia (all forms)	6	2
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	2	3
Maternal Deaths	—	—
Special Death Rates per 1,000 Population :—		
Cancer (all ages)	2.3	1.53
Measles (all ages)	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough (all ages)	0.00	0.00
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	0.09	0.11
Influenza (all ages)	0.00	0.00
Bronchitis and Pneumonia (all ages)....	1.73	1.76
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	0.23	0.31

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Causes of Death	All Ages Males	All Ages Females
Cancer, malignant disease	10	10
Heart Disease	13	5
Vascular Lesions of nervous system	8	10
Bronchitis	5	4
Pneumonia	2	4
Leukemia and Aleukemia	1	2
Diabetes	1	2
Tuberculosis respiratory	—	2
Congenital malformation	2	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—
Other diseases of circulatory system	1	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	—
Motor Vehicles Accidents	1	—
All other accidents....	3	1
Suicide	1	—
Meningococcal infections	1	—
Other defined & ill-defined diseases	7	10
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—

Year	Infantile Mortality		Birth Rate		Death Rate	
	Warsop	England &Wales	Warsop	England &Wales	Warsop	England &Wales
1942	37.0	49	18.9	16.3	6.9	11.6
1943	45.0	49	22.4	16.5	10.1	12.1
1944	58.0	46	24.0	17.6	8.7	11.6
1945	72.4	46	21.9	16.1	7.82	11.4
1946	30.43	43	22.1	19.1	8.18	11.5
1947	54.05	41	21.2	20.5	10.33	12.1
1948	46.94	34	19.72	17.9	7.87	10.8
1949	25.38	32	18.11	16.7	8.64	11.7
1950	35.00	29	18.33	15.8	10.99	11.6
1951	30.93	29	17.95	15.8	12.81	12.5

Comparative Table

(per 1,000 total population)

	Warsop	England &Wales	Smaller Towns	Warsop	England &Wales	Smaller Towns
Births—	1951	1951	1951	1950	1950	1950
Live	17.95	15.5	16.7	18.33	15.8	16.7
Still	0.18	0.36	0.38	0.46	0.37	0.38
Deaths—						
All causes	12 81	12.5	12.5	10.99	11.6	11.6
Whooping cough	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notifications—						
Scarlet fever	1.56	1.11	1.20	1.54	1.50	1.61
Diphtheria	—	0.02	0.03	—	0.02	0.02
Erysipelas	—	0.14	0.12	—	0.17	0.16
Pneumonia	0.91	0.99	0.96	0.09	0.70	0.61
Meningococcal infection	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	0.02
Measles	7.97	14.07	14.82	7.53	8.39	8.36
Whooping cough	0.92	3.87	4.00	2.09	3.60	3.15

CANCER DEATHS DURING 1951.

(Taken from the Return of Deaths to the Sanitary Authority)

Age	Male	Female	Breast	Femur	Lung	Bronchus	Colon	Ovary	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Pharynx
34	—	1	1									
36	1	—		1								
41	—	1			1							
48	—	1	1									
49	1	—				1						
51	1	—					1					
52	—	1	1									
53	1	1			1			1				
60	—	1	1									
64	1	—							1			
67	1	1								1		1
69	—	1									1	
70	—	1							1			
71	1	—								1		
73	1	—			1							
74	1	—								1		
78	1	—		1								
80	—	1							1			
	10	10	4	2	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1

VITAL STATISTICS

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1951. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns

	Warsop	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000–50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County
Births		**Rates per 1,000 Home Population**			
Live births	17.95	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8
Still births....	0.18	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37
Deaths					
All Causes....	12.81	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1
Typhoid and paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping cough	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.23	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38
Influenza	0.00	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	0.68	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61
Notifications (Corrected)					
Typhoid fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Meningococcal infection	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
Scarlet fever	1.56	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10
Whooping cough	0.92	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11
Diphtheria....	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
Erysipelas....	0.00	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	7.97	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64
Pneumonia	0.09	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Non-paralytic	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Food poisoning	0.00	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23
Deaths		**Rates per 1,000 Live Births**			
All causes under 1 year of age	30.93	29.6(*a*)	33.9	27.6	26.4
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	0.09	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7
Notifications (Corrected)		**Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births**			
Puerperal fever and pyrexia	0.00	10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales

	International List No. and cause	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births)	Rates per million women aged 15-44
A115	Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.10	
A116	Abortion with toxaemia ..	0.00	0
A116	Other toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium	0.24	
A117	Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	0.13	
A118	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxaemia	0.05	4
A119	Abortion with sepsis	0.09	7
A120	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium ..	0.18	

(*a*) Per 1,000 related live births.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Scarlet Fever.

During the year 17 cases were notified compared with 17 in 1950. Six of these cases were removed to hospital.

Diphtheria.

No cases of Diphtheria were notified.

Good progress has been made during the year with immunisation.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The following figures are given for the year ending December 31st, 1951.

(a) Number of Children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1951.

Age at 31.12.51 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1951	1 1950	2 1949	3 1948	4 1947	5—9 1946–42	10—14 1941–37	Total under15
No.Immunised	34	168	189	197	169	871	660	2288
(b Estimated mid-year population 1951			1041				1797	2838

Immunisations actually performed during the year :

Age at 31.12.51 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1951	1 1950	2 1949	3 1948	4 1947	5—9 1946-42	10—14 1941–37	Total under15
Primary	34	137	7	5	2	20	4	209
Reinforcing	—	—	—	—	—	214	4	218

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Figures for the year ending 31st December, 1951, are as follows :

No. of persons primarily vaccinated	Under 1 yr.	1-4 years	5-14 years	15 yrs. & over	TOTAL
(i) Under Public Health Dept. arrangements	79	15	6	5	105
(ii) By Private Practitioners	6	3	4	9	22

Measles.

87 cases were notified during the year compared with 83 during 1950.

Whooping Cough.

10 cases were notified during the year compared with 23 in 1950.

Food Poisoning.

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1951.

Disease.	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	Un-known	Total cases notified.	Cases admitted to hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	3	3	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	6	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	5	9	10	12	16	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	—	—
Whooping Cough	3	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

	1951 M.	1951 F.	1950 M.	1950 F.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis :				
No. of cases in the area	33	25	30	22
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis :				
No. of cases in the area	17	14	17	12
Pulmonary Tuberculosis :				
No. of deaths during year	—	2	1	2
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis :				
No. of deaths during year	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis :				
No. of New Cases during year	4	7	3	6
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis :				
No. of New Cases during year	—	2	—	—

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

There were no cases notified during the year.

PEURPERAL PYREXIA.

There were no cases of Peurperal Pyrexia notified during the year.

ANTE-NATAL, POST-NATAL, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE, DENTAL, IMMUNISATION AND SCHOOL CLINICS.

The following is the time-table of the Clinics :—

Clinics held at	Child Welfare	Ante-Natal and Post-Natal	School Clinic	Immunisation
Town Hall, Warsop	*Monday 9-30—12 noon Thursday 2—4-30 p.m.	Every Thursday 9-30—12 noon	*Tuesday 2—4-30 p.m. Friday 2—4-30 p.m.	Third Wednesday in month
Church Institute, Warsop Vale	Alternate Wednesdays, 2—4-30 p.m.			In conjunction with Child Welfare Clinics
Village Hall, Welbeck Colliery, Village	Alternate Wednesdays, 2—4-30 p.m.			

The Clinics are attended by the Medical Officer with the exception of those marked with an asterisk.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Ambulance.

A county ambulance sub-station is situated at :

Warsop Council Yard Depot,
Burns Lane,
Warsop. Tel. : Warsop 180.

Children's Officer.

This office was established by Notts. County Council under the terms of the Children Act, 1948. The local representative is :

Miss C. E. Hall,
St. Peter's Chambers,
Church Lane,
Mansfield. Tel. : Mansfield 2937.

Domiciliary Midwifery and Home Nursing.

(1) Midwives.

The district is served by the following County Midwives :

L. Pierce,
213, Sherwood Street,
Warsop. Tel. : Warsop 112.

B. Parker,
Clinton Cottage,
Netherfield Lane,
Old Church Warsop. Tel. : Warsop 95.

(2) District Nursing Association.

The district is served by the following District Nurse-Midwife :

M. Lingard,
Burns Lane,
Warsop. Tel. : Warsop 98.

Health Visiting.

The district is served by the following Health Visitors employed by Notts. County Council :

E. M. Short,
55, Layton Avenue,
Mansfield.

E. Raithby,
Moorfield Farm,
Church Warsop. Tel. : Warsop 126.

Home Help.

Home help is available in certain cases on application to the local organiser :

Mrs. Appleby,
Child Welfare Centre,
St. John Street,
Mansfield. Tel. : Mansfield 2810.

Hospitals.

(1) Maternity Hospitals.

The district is served principally by the Kilton Hill Hospital, Worksop. Patients are admitted in accordance with a priority scheme devised by the Regional Hospital Board.

(2) Inefctious Diseases Hospitals.

Patients from this district are received into the Forest Isolation Hospital, Southwell Road, Mansfield.

(3) Sanatoria.

Patients from this district are admitted to the Ransom Sanatorium, Southwell Road, Mansfield.

(4) Smallpox.

The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board has made special arrangements for the receipton of cases of smallpox or suspected smallpox.

Laboratory Service.

A branch laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service under the direction of Dr. G. B. Ludlam is established at :

63, Goldsmith Street,
Nottingham. Tel. : Nottm. 41304.

The laboratory offers very comprehensive facilities for investigations of a public health nature. These facilities have again been freely utilised during the year and have proved of the greatest value.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The County Council is responsible for this service in your area by virtue of the National Health Service Act, 1946. A table of clinics, including school clinics, is shown elsewhere in the report for information.

Mental Health.

The welfare and mental health officer for the district is :—

Mr. G. V. Thorpe,
Dallas Street,
Mansfield. Tel. : Mansfield 764.

National Assistance.

The Area Office of the National Assistance Board is situated at :

24, West Gate,
Mansfield. Tel. : Mansfield 1015.

National Insurance.

The Local Office of the Ministry of National Insurance is situated at :

Methodist Church Schoolroom,
Bridge Street,
Mansfield. Tel. : Mansfield 2306.

Obstetrical Flying Squad.

An emergency obstetrical team is available at the request of the general practitioner to attend patients in their homes at short notice.

General practitioners should telephone the Victoria Hospital (Mansfield 1731, Ext. 37) giving details of the patient's name, address and condition. A team may also be called upon from the Mansfield General Hospital if the Victoria Hospital team is not available.

A 24 hour service is in operation.

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care.

Information is supplied under this heading in order to assist the authority in assessing the housing requirements of tuberculous subjects.

Tuberculosis.

This service is controlled by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. The dispensary is situated in Hermitage Avenue, Mansfield and clinics are held as follows :—

Women and Children	Monday	10 a.m. to 12 noon. 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
Men	Thursday	10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Special clinic for employed persons	Thursday	6 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Your Medical Officer of Health continued to act as agent for the County Council in providing this service. The statistics shown previously do not allow for the fairly considerable numbers of children immunised by private practitioners prior to July, 1948, for whom figures are not available.

Vaccines, Diphtheria Prophylactic, Antisera.

Lymph for vaccination against smallpox and diphtheria prophylactic are obtained from :

Public Health Laboratory,
51, Mary's Gate,
Derby. Tel. : Derby 47131.

Diphtheria antitoxin is obtained from :

(1) The Matron,
The Forest Infectious Diseases Hospital,
Southwell Road,
Mansfield. Tel. : Mansfield 174.

(2) The Pharmaceutical Dept.,
The Mansfield & District General Hospital,
West Hill Drive,
Mansfield. Tel. : Mansfield 1716.

General practitioners must make their own arrangements for collecting antitoxin. No charge is made.

Anti-anthrax serum, botulinus antitoxin and anti-snake venom may be obtained from :

Nottingham City Hospital,
Hucknall Road,
Nottingham. Tel. : Nottm. 66292.

A 24 hour service is maintained.

Venereal Diseases.

The treatment of venereal diseases is a function of the Regional Hospital Board. The Venereal Disease clinic is situated in West Hill Drive attached to the Mansfield and District General Hospital.

Medical Officer's sessions are held as follows :

Males	Tuesday	10 a.m. to 12 noon.
	Thursday	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Females	Tuesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Wednesday	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Intermediate sessions : (Medical Officer not in attendance) :

Males Daily 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. (except Saturday).

Females Daily 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. (except Saturday).

THE SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supplies.

The supply continues to be that obtained from the Meden Valley Waterworks and is constant, sufficient and of excellent quality.

The supply is taken from three boreholes sunk into the bunter sandstone beds at the Budby Pumping Station. Nos. 1 and 2 Bores are used only as auxiliary supplies, the main source being from No. 3 Bore, which is 250 feet in depth and the present rate of pumping is 2,600,000 gallons per day.

A slight increase in the total hardness of the water is shown from the results of the chemical analyses.

Sterilisation is achieved by chloramination.

Eleven chemical and twenty two bacteriological samples were taken from the Budby Station and submitted to the Public Analyst. The following synposis is given of the results :—

Date.	Examination	Analyst's Report
9.1.51	Chemical (after treatment)	Satisfactory
	Bacteriological (before & after treatment)	Satisfactory
20.2.51	Chemical (after treatment)	Satisfactory
	Bacteriological (before & after treatment)	Satisfactory
21.3.51	Chemical (after treatment)	Satisfactory
	Bacteriological (before & after treatment)	Satisfactory
10.4.51	Chemical (after treatment)	Satisfactory
	Bacteriological (before & after treatment)	Satisfactory
9.5.51	Chemical (after treatment)	Satisfactory
	Bacteriological (before & after treatment)	Satisfactory
14.6.51	Chemical (after treatment)	Satisfactory
	Bacteriological (before & after treatment)	Satisfactory
5.7.51	Chemical (after treatment)	Satisfactory
	Bacteriological (before & after treatment)	Satisfactory
5.9.51	Chemical (after treatment)	Satisfactory
	Bacteriological (before & after treatment)	Satisfactory
10.10.51	Chemical (after treatment)	Satisfactory
	Bacteriological (before & after treatment)	Satisfactory
14.11.51	Chemical (after treatment)	Satisfactory
	Bacteriological (before & after treatment)	Satisfactory
12.12.51	Chemical (after treatment)	Satisfactory
	Bacteriological (before & after treatment)	Satisfactory

The bacteriological purity of the water before treatment continues to be of a high standard as shown by bacteriological results on samples taken throughout the year before sterilisation.

The following is the Public Analyst's report on 1 chemical and 2 bacteriological samples taken from No. 3 Borehole on 12th December, 1951.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.

Suspended Matter	none
Appearance of a column 2-ft. long	clear : colourless
Taste	normal
Odour	none

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION	Parts per Million
Total Solids dried at 180oC	330.0
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	74.0
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	122.0
Nitrites	none
Nitrates as Nitrogen	3.00
Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.)	none
Total Hardness	211.0
Temporary Hardness	98.0
Permanent Hardness	113.0
Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours at 80oF	0.32
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.080
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.024
Free Chlorine	0.030
pH Value	7.3
REMARKS	Satisfactory

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION	No. 1 Before Treatment	No. 2 After Treatment
Temperature on arrival	14oC	14oC
Number of colonies per mil. developing on Agar in :—		
3 days at 22oC	4	1
48 hours at 37oC	3	2
B.Coli Test (MacConkey's Bile Salt Lactose Broth)		
Probable No. of coliform organisms per 100 ml.	0	0
Free Chlorine parts per million	—	0.30
REMARKS	BOTH SATISFACTORY	

JOHN EVANS (A. H. Allen & Partners).

One chemical and one bacteriological sample of water taken before treatment from Bradmer Hill Waterworks was reported to be satisfactory. This is not used but is available as an emergency supply.

An increased number of samples were taken from private dwelling houses supplied by the Meden Valley Waterworks Committee, owing to the increase in housing with consequent laying of new mains and 7 bacteriological and 1 chemical sample were reported as satisfactory.

All water is not liable to plumbo solvent action.

Particulars of the number of dwelling houses and the number of the population supplied from public water mains :—

	Houses		Population	
	No.	%	No.	%
(a) Direct to Houses	2856	99.63	10,860	99.54
(b) By means of stand-pipes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The use by three dwellings of a supply from shallow wells was discontinued and the premises connected to the water main.

During the year 1,000 linear yards of 3-in. water main were laid on the new Leeming Lane Council House Estate.

Steadily increasing demands for water is shown by the figures of average total consumption of water per head per day, which are as follows :—

	1951	1950
Domestic per head per day	24.20	21.01
Trade per head per day	2.60	2.80
Total all purposes	26.80	23.81

Drainage and Sewerage.

The increase in the consumption of water as a result of the building of new houses, modernisation of others and conversions has thrown a heavy, and at times almost insupportable, burden on the existing sewage works. However, every effort has been made to produce a satisfactory effluent and in spite of the difficulties this has been achieved.

During the year work was commenced on the considerable extensions to the sewage works and as a result of the good progress made, the removal of all difficulties is now well within sight. The following additions were commenced and in some instances were nearing completion at the years end.

(a) Dividing Chamber (4-in. Flume to old works and 16-in. flume to new works).

(b) Three detritus tanks.

(c) Two vertical settling tanks together with dosing chambers.

(d) Four bacteria beds (85-ft. 6-in. diameter filled with graded granite).

(e) Two Humus tanks.

(f) Eighteen sludge drying beds.

In connection with this scheme a combined foul and surface water sewer consisting of 970 yards of 15-in. and 530 yards of 12-in. pipe, was constructed in Burns Lane in order to relieve the flow in the existing sewer in Church Street.

Public Cleansing.

The collection of house refuse was carried out by direct labour using the relay system of collection. Three vehicles of the low loading type were used on this work, one of which was kept as a spare vehicle in case of breakdown. Replacement of the oldest of these vehicles became a necessity and consequently a 10 cub. yard Karrier CK3 model, was placed on order. Difficulties were experienced during the year mainly in the winter period, owing to sickness of staff, but every effort was made to maintain a 7-10 day turnover.

All refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping at Gravel Lane, which was maintained in good condition, and steps were regularly taken to ensure freedom from rats.

Protective clothing in the form of two sets of overalls and two pairs of industrial gloves are issued to all employees each year.

Wastepaper salvage was collected by the house refuse removal lorries, and as a result of the attractive prices being offered a concentrated drive was made to step up the tonnage collected. This met with considerable success owing to the willing co-operation of the public and shopkeepers and a valuable contribution was made to the general rate fund, whilst at the same time helping the national effort.

The Refuse Collection and Disposal Staff and wages paid per week are as follows :—

1 Foreman at £6 17s. 4d.

2 Drivers at £6 12s. 4d.

3 Fillers at £6 6s. 4d.

1 Tip Attendant at £6 6s. 4d.

1 Salvage Attendant at £4 10s. 0d.

Number of loads collected : 2,219.

Total Quantity of Refuse for the year ending 31st December, 1951, was : 4,992 tons.

The average yield per 1,000 population per day (365 days) was 1.25 tons.

Estimated Population (Registrar General) 10,910.

Area of District : 7,174 acres.

Number of houses and premises : 2,866.

Average haul : 2 miles.

Rateable value : £47,994

Product of 1d. Rate : £183.

Total Rate : 16s. 6d.

The weight of refuse is estimated by surprise test weighings.

SALVAGE.

SALVAGED MATERIALS 1ST APRIL, 1951, TO 31ST MARCH, 1952.

Item	Weight Collected			Price Received		
	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.
Paper (all grades)	107	3	0	1742	12	8
Rags, String, etc.	2	12	3	95	11	3
	109	15	3	1838	3	11

EXPENDITURE ON SALVAGE.

	£	s.	d.
Wages of Salvage Attendant at Tip	226	0	9
Sundries	44	8	0
Bonus for workmen	96	10	5
	£366	19	2

THE TOTAL COST OF COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1952.

Particulars	Collection £	s.	d.	Disposal £	s.	d.	Total £	s.	d.
Wages	2225	14	9	350	4	8	2575	19	5
Motor Maintenance (incl. Petrol & Oil)	783	14	8				783	14	8
Other Materials	39	3	8				39	3	8
Licences	115	0	0				115	0	0
Miscellaneous	41	9	4				41	9	4
Rents, Rates and Insurance	31	1	2				31	1	2
Employer's Liability	2	19	9				2	19	9
Depreciation Charges	68	0	0	5	0	0	73	0	0
Gross Expenditure	3307	3	4	355	4	8	3662	8	0
Income				1	8	6	1	8	6
Total Net Cost (including depreciation)	3307	3	4	353	16	2	3660	19	6
Total Net Cost (excluding depreciation)	3239	3	4	348	16	2	3587	19	6

HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

TABLE SHOWING COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1952.

Item. (1)	Particulars, (2)	I. Collection. Including Depreciation Charges (3)			I. Collection. Excluding Depreciation Charges (4)			II. Disposal. Including Depreciation Charges (5)			II. Disposal. Excluding Depreciation Charges (6)			Total. Including Depreciation Charges (7)			Total. Excluding Depreciation Charges (8)		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	REVENUE ACCOUNT.																		
A,	Gross Expenditure ...	3307	3	4	3239	3	4	355	4	8	350	4	8	3662	8	0	3589	8	0
B.	Gross Income		—			—		1	8	6	1	8	6	1	8	6	1	8	6
C.	Net Costs	3307	3	4	3239	3	4	353	16	2	348	16	2	3660	19	6	3587	19	6
	UNIT COSTS.																		
D.	Gross expenditure per ton		13	2¾		12	11¾		1	5		1	4¾		14	7¾		14	4½
E.	Gross income per ton ...		—			—			—			—			—			—	
F.	Net cost per ton... ...		13	2¾		12	11¾		1	5		1	4¾		14	7¾		14	4½
G.	Net cost per 1000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected ...	1153	19	0	1130	4	6	123	18	11	122	4	0½	1277	17	11	1252	8	6
H.	Net cost per 1000 population	303	2	9¼	296	18	1¼	32	11	2¼	32	2	0	335	13	11½	329	0	1½
	RATE POUNDAGE.																		
J.	Net cost; equivalent rate in £	18.07d.			17.70d.			1.94d.			1.91d.			20.01d.			19.61d.		
K.	Percentage of J. to total rates	9.13%			8.34%			0.98%			0.96%			10.11%			9.90%		

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA.

Number of inspections made	2637
Number of complaints received	126
Number of premises which required sanitary improvement	163

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS MADE.

Inspections of Houses under Public Health Acts and Housing Acts			119
,,	,,	Slaughterhouses	4
,,	,,	Food Stalls	1
,,	,,	Bakehouses	1
,,	,,	Fried Fish Shops....	2
,,	,,	Butchers' Shops	31
,,	,,	Other premises where food is prepared, stored or exposed for sale	77
,,	,,	Premises and Vehicles where ice cream is prepared or sold	32
,,	,,	Dairies, Milk Shops and Milk Vehicles	52
,,	,,	Factories without mechanical power	5
,,	,,	Factories with mechanical power	21
,,	,,	Tents, Vans and Sheds	55
,,	,,	Houses re overcrowding....	9
,,	,,	Council House applicants	163
,,	,,	Cases of Infectious Disease	13
,,	under	Petroleum Acts	27
,,	,,	Shops Acts	5
,,	re	Collection and disposal of refuse	1234
,,	,,	Rodent Control	102
Supervision of Disinfections			11
Interviews with owners, tradesmen, etc.			473
Testing of drains			64

NOTICES.

Statutory Notices served	14
Statutory Notices complied with	13
Informal Notices served	110
Informal Notices complied with	87

Description of Works Carried Out.

Eaves Guttering and rain water pipes repaired	20
Roofs repaired	21
Drains cleared, repaired, etc.	11
Septic tanks installed	1
W.C.—additional provided	2
W.C. cisterns repaired	3
W.C. other repairs	4
Floors repaired	8
Inspection chambers repaired	2
Fireplaces repaired	3
Yards repaired	1
Windows repaired	12
Coppers repaired	3
Plaster of walls and ceilings repaired	11
Internal walls and ceilings cleansed	1
Dust bins renewed	27
Sinks repaired or renewed	3
Water supply—service pipes repaired	1
Water re-instated or laid on	4
Hot and Cold water provided	3
Pail Closet repairs	2
External walls repaired	1
Chimney Pots repaired	10
Stairs repaired	1
Coverings provided for foodstuffs	1
Internal painting	1
Ashpits repaired	1

Moveable Dwellings.

No applications were received during the year for licensing under the Public Health Act to station and use vans as dwellings. Two vans are licenced and periodic inspections of these were made.

SCHOOLS.

There are six schools in your area, one of them being a temporary wooden structure.

The water to all schools is from the town supply and is satisfactory.

In cases of notifiable infectious disease the Headmaster or Headmistress is informed of any cases, contacts, and the period of exclusion. During any epidemic period contact is also kept with the School Attendance Officer.

HOUSING.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

(1)	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	119
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	272
(2)	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932....	—
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	—
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	39

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	81

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
	(a) By Owners	—
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	14
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By Owners	12
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	1

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

4.—Housing Act, 1936. Part IV.—Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	16
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	22
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	132
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	8
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	3
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	9
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding....	not known
Total No. of families re-housed during 1951 (including re-lets)	67
Houses built in 1951—	
Under local authority	62
Under private enterprise	6
Housing Statistics for 1951—	
Total No. of Council Houses occupied at 31.12.51	374
Total No. of applications for tenancy held at 31.12.51 from people living in rooms	388
Total No. of applications for tenancy of old peoples' bungalows held at 31.12.51	86

PETROLEUM ACTS.

18 licences were issued during the year for the bulk storage of 11,900 gallons of petrol. All premises and installations were inspected during the year and a number of minor contraventions were remedied.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

During the year 125 visits were made to food premises within the district. These in the main continued to be satisfactory and 8 premises which were found to have defects or unsatisfactory

conditions, mostly of a minor nature, were remedied by informal action. The continued application of Byelaws as to handling, wrapping and delivery of food and sale of food in the open air, has resulted in maintaining those improvements in hygiene of premises and personnel reported last year. Particular attention was paid to the old-fashioned greengrocery cart and similar vehicles and improvements were effected and in some instances these have been replaced by modern enclosed shops.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

The following tables give particulars of the registrations and licences granted by the Council :

No. of distributors with Dairy premises	4
No. of distributors with shops	7
No. of distributors outside area	2

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Licences issued under the above regulations are :—

Pasteurised Milk.

No. of dealers licences	7
No. of supplementary licences	2

Sterilised Milk.

No. of dealers licences	5
No. of supplementary licences	Nil

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

No. of dealers licences	4
No. of supplementary licences	Nil

Accredited Milk.

Licences	Nil

SAMPLING.

The following is a summary of milk samples taken during the year :

	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	20	20	—
Sterilised	10	10	—
Tuberculin Tested	13	13	—
T.T. Pasteurised	22	22	—

Of the 65 samples of milk submitted for examination it is noteworthy that no samples failed to pass the prescribed tests.

ICE CREAM.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938. SECTION 14.

There are 23 premises registered in regard to ice cream, 22 of these are for storage and sale only and the remaining 1 for manufacture, storage and sale.

The following is a synopsis of results of 9 samples of ice cream taken over the year.

	Ministry of Health Provisional Grading			
No. of Samples	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
9	9	—	—	—

The Public Health Laboratory Service suggest that over a six-monthly period, 50% of a vendors samples should fall into Grade I, 80% into Grades I or II, not more than 20% into Grade III and none into Grade IV. It is pleasing to note therefore that such a high standard prevailed in this district.

FOOD PREPARING PREMISES.

There were only three premises in the district manufacturing prepared meats and registered in accordance with Section 14, Food & Drugs Act, 1938. At one of the premises extensive alteration and improvements were carried out and at all premises a high standard of cleanliness was maintained.

MEAT.

All food animals are slaughtered at the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse at Mansfield and then allocated to the local butchers,

Routine inspection is made of meat supplies at the local distribution centre and in the burchers' shops.

Private domestic consumers slaughtered 91 pigs during the year under licence from the Ministry of Food and where practicable these were inspected and advice given to the owners but no carcases were found unfit for food.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

8 renewals of licence to slaughter animals were issued during the year.

A cash captive bolt pistol for humane slaughtering of animals is available for purpose of loan from the Health Department in cases of emergency.

ADULTERATION OF FOODS.

I am indebted to the Notts. County Council Food and Drugs Inspector for the following report on articles of food formally sampled under the Food and Driugs Act, 1938 :—

Report of the Public Analyst for the year ending 31st December, 1951.

Article	No. of Samples	Result of Analysis
Aspic Jelly	1	Genuine
Battacrisp	1	Genuine
Blackcurrants in Syrup	1	Genuine
Blackcurrant Cordial	1	Genuine
Cake Flour	3	2 Genuine. Other sample—acid raising ingredient was an acid phosphate and should have been an acid potassium tartrate.
Castor Sugar	1	Genuine
Cherries in Syrup	1	Genuine
Cheese	1	Genuine
Coconut, Dessicated	1	Genuine
Cooking Fat	1	Genuine

Crab, tinned	1		Genuine
Cut Peel	1		Genuine
Drinking Chocolate	1		Genuine
Galantine of Pork	1		Genuine
Glycerine, Lemon & Honey	1		Genuine
Ice Cream	5		3 Genuine. Other 2 samples :— 1. 10.2% deficient in fat 2. 43.6% deficient in fat
Lard	1		Genuine
Milk	54	54	Genuine
Mint, Dried	1		Genuine
Potato Crisps	1		Genuine
Raisens	1		Genuine
Sausage	1		Genuine
Sultanas	1		Genuine
Synthetic Cream Powder	1		Genuine
Table Jelly	2		2 Genuine
Tea	1		Genuine
Whisky	1		Genuine

Factories Act 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities....	1	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	14	21	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	1	3	—	—
TOTAL	16	26	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)....	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	—	—	—